FIRST EDITION

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed, Six Wounded, and One Missing-Names of the Sufferers-The Boiler Blown One Hundred and Fifty Yards.

From the N. Y. Herald. An explosion of a most frightful nature occurred in the three-story brick building No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The premises above mentioned were occupied by Abram R. Weich as a turning and scroll-sawing establishment, and extend through the entire block from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street. from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street. In the centre of the premises, between the building fronting on Twenty-seventh and that facing Twenty-eighth street, there was a space of about fifteen feet, a part of which was covered by a wooden roof. Under this roof, and in a sort of vault or sub-cellar, stood an upright belier and stationary engine, used in driving the machinery of the establishment. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon this boller exploded with a tremendous report, hurling bricks, timbers, and rubbish high into the air and shaking the adjacent buildings. into the air and shaking the adjacent buildings to their foundations. About two-thirds of the boiler—a portion of about fifteen feet in length and four or five feet in diameter—was thrown in an oblique, westerly direction, and crossed Eighth avenue at an altitude of about one hundred and fifty feet. When immediately over the residence of S. Hausman, No. 308 W. Twenty-eighth street, the monster projectile descended with fearful velocity, and, striking on the rear roof of the building, passed through every floor of the house, resting flually in the basement kitchen. The house No. 308 is a well-constructed brown stone front building, of three stories in helgen, standing on the southerly

side of the stavet. The shop from which the ated on the south side of Twenty-eighth street, the former building located about five houses west of Eighth avenue, and the latter about six or seven doors east att ravenue. The portion of the boiler which: the premises of Mr. Hausman is er as weighing about five tons, and is tubu ar or cylindrical in form. It will be seen, therefore, that this immense mass of metal must have traversed a distance of about one hundred yards in an air line from the turner's shop to the place where it fell, crossing Eighth avenue in its course. In passing through the Hausman building it made a clean sweep of everything from the roof to the basement, making a sort of well or hatchway down through the building of about twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. The entire southerly wall of the premises was demelished, and the heavy timbers of the fleors wrenched off or snapped in twain as though they were plasterers laths. The botter is now standing on one end, as it de-scended through the building, destroying bedrooms and pariors, with about six feet of its length in the back parlor on the first floor, the lower end resting in the basement. In the rear room on the second floor at the time of its descent were Mary Dowling, the chambermaid in Mr. Hausman's family; Mary Welberzahi, wet nurse; Dora Hausman, aged twelve years, and her infant brother Harry, aged three months. These four persons were carried down with the avalanche of debris to the parlor floor, and little Dora was taken out, dead, from atter much difficulty, beneath the rubbish, and was conveyed, rightfully injured, to the Jews' hospital on Twenty-eighth street. Mary Weiberzahl went through with the boiler to the kitchen among the rains. Mary Dowling was found and crawled from beneath the splintered beams. bricks, and mortar, severely cut and bruised but without any serious injury. The infant was found between 7 and 8 o'clock, with his head smashed in. No other persons were in the house at the time, Mr. Hausman, who corres on business in Reade street, being at the time in his store, and Mrs. Hausman being out shopping. A large plate or cap of the botler force its way through the roof of the house opposite that of Mr. Hausman, but fortunately without

damage to life or limb of the occupants.

The rear portion of the Hausman premises
was totally destroyed, and the parlors filled with mounds of bricks, broken rafters, planks, laths, and mortar.

Returning to the original scene of the disaster an awful wreck presented itself. The rear wall of the building, occupied as a scroll-sawing shop, facing on Twenty-eighth street, was reduced to a mass of rubbish, and the back wall of the house fronting on Twenty-seventh street was in a similar condition. A large portion of the roof was suspended like a huge mine over the charm beneath and the heavy wing over the chasm beneath, and the heavy roof of the shed which sheltered the boiler and engine hung like a twisted rag above the unsightly aounds of debris that had fallen into the enclosure, filing up the vault or cellar in which the boiler had stood. The engineer and firemen are both believed to have been near the boiler at the time of its explosion, and the body of the latter was found in a remote part of the cellar, beneath the rubbish. When taken out he was quite dead. At half-past 10 o'clock last night the engineer had not been found, though almost the entire vault had been excavated by the firemen, a large number of whom were for

hours industriously employed in the work. SCENES IN THE VICINITY.

Most of the workmen employed in the factory were residents of the immediate locality of the catastrophe, and as soon as the neighbors became apprised of the occurrence a tremendous crowd assembled about the building. The scenes were heartrending in the extreme, as many persons in the throng were relatives of those known to have been at work in the shop. Wives, brothers, and sisters clamored about the entrances on both streets, and endeavored to force their way through the doors and gateway leading to the interior of the building, in quest of those whom they, in a large number of in-stances, too truly anticipated might be included among the killed or wounded. A strong detachment of police, under Caprain Hedden, of the Twentieth Precinct, were speedily on the ground, and were assisted by a detachment from the Sixteenth precinct, under Captain Williamson, in restoring order and enabling those whose aid was available in endeavoring to recover from the wreck the remains of the sufferers. At one time not less than two thousand men, women, and children had congregated around the scenes of the double disaster, and great difficulty was experienced in controlling the anxious inquiring ones who sought to glean the pro-bable fate of relatives and friends from the fire-

men and others who emerged from time to time from the stiffing ruins to obtain fresh air.

The flight of the boiler across Eighth avenue was observed by large numbers of persons, who were at the time on that always crowded thoroughfare, all of whom are singularly unantment in describing its appearance.

mous in describing its appearance.

One person who stood on the corner of Thirtyfifth street states that it resembled a black "stovepipe" hat, carried away by a strong gust of wind, at an elevation of about three hundred feet. Another described it as "a length of stovepipe," and says that it went "end over end," describing an arc in its course. Both of these descriptions are without doubt very probable boiler is of the form of a cylinder, expanded considerably at one extremity. The de-togation and tremulous chaking of the ground

were distinctly noticed by persons ten blocks distant from the scene of the occurrence. The upward rush of the debris at the moment of the explosion was accompanied by a shaft of flame, and a fleecy column of steam of immense volume. Until near midnight last night large crowds of persons waited in the vicinity, anxiously peering through the shattered windows at the unsightly mass within, where the firemen were busily engaged with picks, shovels, and lanterns in clearing away the debris in the search for the remains of the missing engineer. It is considered probable by many that the unfortunate man has been blown to atoms, and will not be recovered, while others assert that he was not on the premises at the time of the

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The following are the names of the persons who were killed and injured:-

Edward Brady, fireman, twenty-two years old, killed. Body bruised and terribly scalded. Taken to his residence, 242 West Twenty-eighth street.

Dora Hausman, aged twelve years, skull smashed, and shoulders and breast fractured. Taken out dead. At residence of her parents.

Harry Hausman, aged three months, head smashed and body contused. Found dead among the debris.

Mary Dowling, eighteen years of age, native of Ireland. Internal injuries. No hope of recovery. Taken to Mount Sinal hospital.

Mary Weiberzahl, twenty-three years old, married, native of Prussia, slightly bruised and lace-

rated: at same hospital. Jeremiah Cassidy, thirty-five years of age, married, native of Dublin, Ireland; resides at No. 241 West Twenty-seventh street; severely bruised and scalded; at Mount Sinai Hospital. Frank Hays, forty years of age, married, capi-net-maker, native of Esau Baronia; contused

wounds: at Mount Sinai Hospitsl.

John Hune, twenty years old, unmarried, machinist, native of Ireland; resides at No. 156
West Thirty-first street; at Mount Sinai Hos-

Jacob Madden, engineer, married; body not yet recovered. Richard Bray, slightly injured about face and

head.

The boiler is stated by Mr. Welch, the proprietor of the turning and scroll-sawing establishment, to have been almost new, having been in use only about two months. It was purchased at a cost of \$2000. There is as yet no explanation of the cause of the explosion; and as the engineer and fireman baye both unfortunately perished in the disaster there is fortunately perished in the disaster, there is probably no means of ascertaining the true solution of the accident; indeed, it is doubtful, even if they were alive, that they could tell much about the matter. Mr. Welch says he had always considered the engineer an extremely cautious, prudent, and conscientious man, and he had been employed in the establishment for the last three or four years. The loss occasioned to the factory by the explosion is stated by the pro-prietor to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000, though, of course, up to the present time, he has no opportunity of making a detailed and careful estimate. Mr. Mitchell, who occupies the adjoining premises, computes the damage in his case sustained by the accident at about \$2000, while the destruction which has resulted to the dwelling house of Mr. Hausman, No. 308 Twenty-eighth street, where the refractory boiler ultimately landed, is estimated at \$6000.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Democratic Gains and Republican Losses. The New York World of to-day publishes the following despatches from Maine:-

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 3.—Chamberlain, the radical candidate for Governor, has had his immense majority of last year, which was rising 27,000, cut down at least two-thirds. Should the returns which are yet to come in show such heavy losses, the radical majority will not be over 5000 votes. Filisbury, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has swept the State like wild-fire. In every place of importance from Kittery to Passamaquoddy, the radicals have met with immense losses. York, Lincoln, Knox, and Aroostook counties have been wreuched from the clutch of fauations, and will give us a representation of severence. clam, and will give us a representation of seven in the State Senate (all complete gains) to twenty-four radicals. There is also a prospect of carrying Washington county. In the House, which is composed of one hundred and fifty-one members, we count on having a mojority against thirteen last year. The radicals are completely astounded at the result. It came as a presentative as a thurderbolt from

are completely astounded at the result. It came as unexpectedly as a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. The Democracy are in a great state of rejoicing, as well they may be, and to-night the latch-string is out. The redemption of Maine is close at hand.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10—12·45 A. M.—One hundred and nine town give Chamberlain, Republican, 27,715, and Pilisbury 18,688. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 31,650, and Pilisbury 16,565. Chamberlain's majority this year is 6032. 16,665. Chamberlain's majority this year is 6032, against 15,065 in the same 'towns last year, making a Republican loss of 9053. The aggregate vote in these towns is 43,398, against 48,215 last year. The total vote of the State last year was 111,584. This year it will probably fall a little under 100,000. Three-sevenths of the vote of the State is in, with a loss of nine-fireenths (9-15) of the majority last year. The same ratio will reduce the total majority to about 13,500, or a loss of about 14,000. The Democrats will gain representatives in some towns Chamberlain's majority this year is 6032 crats will gain representatives in some towns, if not enough to give them much power in the egislature, yet enough to show heavy Repub-ican losses. The Ale and Cider law of last year lican losses. The Ale and Cider law of last year has undoubtedly caused some loss to the Re-

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 10.—The Flour Market, although quiet, is rather more active, yet prices rule in the buyer's favor. The sales reach 1000 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including 100 barrels middlings at \$6; superfine at \$7.67.50; 200 barrels middlings at \$6; superfine at \$7.67.50; 200 barrels old stock extra at \$8.87%; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$10.50@12; 350 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.612.25; and 100 barrels fancy at \$13.50. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The volume of business in Wheat is not so large as that yesterday, but prices remain without change. Sales of new red at \$2.20.62.30, and amber at \$2.30.62.40. 1500 bushels Rye sold at \$1.45.61.60 for Northwestern. Corn is held firmly at a further advance. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.20, and Western mixed at \$1.27.61.28. Oats are dull. Sales of good and prime at 55.66.67c. TUESDAY, September 10.-The Flour Market,

In Earley and Malt nothing doing, Seeds—Cloverseed is taken Seeds—Cloverseed is taken at \$550@9 \$ 64 ibs. Timothy ranges from \$275 to \$3. Flaxseed sells at \$275@285. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at \$48 \$7 ton.

Whisky is offered at 25@28c. \$\text{g}\$ gallon in bond,

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT. New York, Sept. 10.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Taked street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111%@112.

United States 5-20s, 1862, 1141/@1141/.

United States 5-20s, 1864, 109%@109%.

United States 5-20s, 1865, 1111/@1111/.

United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 1885, 1881/.

United States 5-20s, 1867, 1081/.

August 7:30s, 107@10714. Market unsettled. The 5-20 bonds of 1862 and 1865 are the strongest on the list. United States 5-20s are quoted in London, at 2

P. M., at 78%, weak. Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 1014; Reading, 1024; Canton Company 75; Erie, 68%; Cievenud and Toledo, 126%; Clevenud and Toledo, 126%; Clevenud and Philaburg, 83%; Pitaburg and Fort Wayne, 65; Michigan Central, 11; Michigan Southern, 24; New York Central, 128; Hilmois Central, 126%; Lumberland preferred, 32; Virginia Bixes, 50; Missonri Sixes, 104%; Hudson River, 125%; U. S. Five-twendes, 104%; Holland, 1862, 114%; Gold, 145%.

INTERVIEW WITH WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips' Opinion of General Grant -The Impeachment Question-General McCl. llan Redivivus-The Mistake of Congress-Financial Dangers-The Am' nesty Proclamation-Presidential Caudidates-Mr. Phillips' Choice.

Correspon ence of the N. Y. Heraid.

STERLING, Mas.a., Sept. 8.—The irrepressible nagrosuffrage and negro equality advocate-general. Weadell Philips, is just now spending a summer vacation
remoie from all the dia and turnoid of cities. He
has pliched his eyrie away up among the hills of
Sterling Worcester county, Mass., some fifty miles
from Buston. Here, in a large and comfortable farmhouse, he has put up his household gods and lives
very much the life of a recluse. His favorite volumes,
however, are still his companions, and with these,
and in preparing some lectures which he intends delivering the coming season all his time is employed.
His relaxation from study consists in rides along
the winding hilly roads, and in enjoying the
delightful landscape which stretches away in ali
directions from the high plateau on which his temporary home is situated. A correspondent of the Heraid
travelling in the vicinity called upon Mr. Philips
at a late hour on Saturday evening last, and was very
cordially received. The conversation which ensued
naturally turned on the absorbing topics of the day—
Grant, President Johnson, Congress, impeachmens,
the Presidency, candidates, etc. On all these Mr.
Philips touched freely but very briefly, though notes
were taken in his presence, and he knew the chief
would strely "prent 'em." The correspondent's
following criticism on the gallant General:—

A CHAPTER ON GRANT.

Not bell view much, in Grant myself, either in his Correspon ence of the N. Y. Herald.

A CHAPTER ON GRANT.

Not bell ving much in Grant myself, either in his civil capacity to govern, or to his republe on pricelipies, I can see that he is the stake played for at Washington. Both parties are playing the reards for this. The Johnson party are shrioms to get Grant mto their hands, in which case they will so compromise bim that his popularity and reputation will be damaged to such an exceed as to red or any after opposition of his, should be attempt such, persectly harm eas. This was the object of masking him Secretary of War. And he has folly, thur far, come up to their a tiopations, The come watter Republic us, on the other hand, are anxious to catch him as their trump card. But as for Grant imself, he has done nothing but blunder since he took Stanton's place. He has not strengthened his position in any way. He is distrusted by the President, and he is fast losing the confidence of the people and all the popularity he possessed; and unless his friends Trumbull, Schenck, and Washburne come to his rescue he will be lost to sight very sood. I do not think it is honorable or position in a man to accept of office as Grant has, and to Issue orders none of which he approves, but against all of which he delights to protest. And s.ill General Grant is the pivot of our present affairs. In the me'ce that is going on he will be can be succeeded lifth and took possession of the office. I believe, and when the truth comes out I will be fund in the right, that Grant at once accepted the office, and the first intimation that Stanton received was the tote in which grants on informed him. The conference business is all an invention of Grant's friends, and the first intimation that Stanton received was the tote in which Grant so informed him. The conference of the will be and the had a private understanding with Stanton is all gammon, put forward to save his reputation. I am very confident of this. The slory of the conference of undersone to a five a first to the will be found that grant took the office of secretary A CHAPTER ON GRANT, Not bell ving much in Grant myself, either in his

THE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS, IMPEACEMENT, AND BESISTANCE. The question being broached, Mr. Phillips gave his

The question being broached. Mr. Phillips gave his views as follows:—

I confess I do not see what object the President can have is provoking impeachment, unless propared to resist it when it comes. He must know that his present course win naturally precipitate measures, strengthen the brads of Congress, and compel Congress to impeach him. The concin ion is that he would not pursue this course it he did not, by some well-considered plan and method, intead to resist it. There is no doubt a method in this unadness of his, The great problem is, what plan of resistance has he devised? what instruments will he use? I, myself, do not think it is out of the range of probability that he will refuse to recognize Congress.

He may, by the counsel of Black and the Blairs' make an effort to refer the question of the constitutionality of Congress to some popular convention. In this way he may hope to divide public sentiment without recourse to actual violence. But be the means what they may, resistance to the impeachment of Congress is determined on by the President or he never would persevere in his present course. The wholescope and object of the policy at Washington is at last clear in this respect—that the Johnson party are in some way prepared to resist the action of Congress, impeachment or no impeachment.

"LITTLE MAC" REDIVIVUS-

"LITTLE MAC" REDIVIVUS-

"LITTLE MAC" REDIVIVUSYour correspondent have referred to a Boston bulletin newspaper announcing that the President had recalled "Little Mac" to Washington. "Yes," resumed Mr. Philips—after a few momenta' hought—'there may be something in that. The man may be madencugh to think that if he cou'd intervene some chasm, effect some breach between Grant and the army, it might be useful to have McClellan near. Some of the dust of West Point may still attach to him, and Johnson', recall of him now looks as if he thought it possib'e that the appearance of an old idel wou'd secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not secure him the army in case of necessity. It is not necessity in the necessity is not necessity. It is not necessity in the necessity in the necessity is not necessity. It is not necessity in the necessity is not necessity. It is not necessity in the necessity in the necessity is necessary necessa

spect lating on the ignorance that would lead him to make any mad attempt, that fact must be taken into account.

CONGRESS' GREAT MISTAKE.

The great mistake Congress made was being persuaded into adjourning by Sherman and Fessenden. John on was then left alone to carry out "My Policy" unchecked. I hold Sherman and Fessenden and Trumbull to a great extent responsible for the present distracted position of affairs. The Johnson movement represents one element. He allies himself to the Democratic party, and that party, always knowing what it wants, is always ready to fight for it. The conservative Republicans inherit a timidity and a confusion of objects and motives which prevent their ever knowing what they want and from ever holding with a firm hand what they gain. Between two such parties, it is easy to see which will whip the other. I hold the adherents of General Grant and Secretary Chasse, through their political intrigues, responsible. I do not believe Congress would have adjourned if 'it had not been for the wish of these two partisan cliques. The object was to prevent the possibility of any advantage to Wade by the question of impeachment coming up. It is impossible to credit that intelligent men, as these conservative leaders are, in Washington itself, with all the means of information at their hands, could be ignorant of the danger which threatened the country. They could not be ignorant of it, and so they deliberately sacrificed the probable safety of the country to their party engineering. I do not bulleve in this bargaining and huckstering for impeachment. This engineering to get Wade out and Trumbull in as Vice-President, so that the latter should succeed Johnson in case of impeachment, as not right. The country should go forward almply, without mix ure, to lim each, and let the result follow, and no in rigues as to who should come into the Presidentia, shoes. It seems to me now that imposchment will be the Brat measure brought before Congress. I do not think there will be a fight over impeachment w CONGRESS' GREAT MISTAKE.

taken friend, but he is an embittered foe." And I believe now, that from that time to this he has been ever moved by one object, which is to defeat the results of the war, and this present scheme of annesty is the last effort of Johnson and the Southern party to get such a control over the States as will enable them substantially to erase all the good results of the war. Prominent Senators from the Middle States bossied, any time three years ago, that when the Southern States got back they would so shape their laws, under the old idea of States rights, as would throw the colored race back into substantial ridom. This is no idle or groundless suspicion. It is been openly deciared as the determination of hose Fenators, over and over again, on the floor of the Senator.

MR. PHILLIPS' IDEA OF THE FIRST DUTY OF CONGRESS should be to impeach and suspend the President. The next, that Coogress should he reat, that Coogress should he reat, that Coogress should he repeated in the Constitution three more limitations over State sovereignty.—First—That no State should ever discriminate in the elective franchise on account of race and color, and, if I had my individual way, or on account of sex. Second—That every State should provide a system of free schools, and if they omitted to do that, the national Government should do it at the expense of the State so negligent and third—which ought, newever, to be the first—that every man, every person born on American soil or of American parents anywhere, is a citizen both of the nation and of the State to which the parents belong. That is, I would put the definition of citizenship and the protection of the citizen in the hands of the national Government, and make them universal instead of local. And indeed I shall not think the war is ended till these amendments are incorporated in the American Constitution MR. PHILLIPS ON THE FINANCIAL DANGERS. MR. PHILLIPS' IDEA OF THE FIRST DUTY OF CONORES

MR. PHILLIPS ON THE FINANCIAL DANGERS.

The subject of the finances of the country coming up, Mr. Phillips said:—I was very much ridicated two years ago for venturing to prophesy that the two great dangers that most imminently threatened us were financial dangers. The first, repudiation of our own debt; second, assumption of the Southern Rebel debt, Now, the signs are growing blocker every day that both these prophecies are beginning to take shape and form, especially among the Democratic party. Now, Mr. Greeley, who ridicated me so much when I spoke of repudiation and assumption as things to be guarded against, comes out himself on the same subject, and is writing on it in his own paper and in the Independent. But this is not just now a pressing danger—the financial question is yet in the future. A more pressing one is the attempt on the part of weak Republicans to save their party at the risk of such a Presidential outbreak as that which is now upon us, and which may throw us into disorder and anarchy for years.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AN INDICATION OF A THEASONABLE STATE OF MIND.

On this point, Mr. Phillips expressed himself as tol-MR. PHILLIPS ON THE FINANCIAL DANGERS.

On this point, Mr. Phillips expressed himself as tol-

lows:—
I consider the issuing of the Amnesty Proclamation by the President an act of as gross resistance as would be an armed resistance to Congress. It indicates a treasonable tate of mind and purpose. It is nothing but another effort to build up rebelliou.

but another effort to build up rebelliou.

GOVERNMENTAL.

With respect to the position of the Government before the country, Mr. Philips said:—

Lo not think we have got in any proper sense of the word, a Government, when it comes to us almost under official recognition from Kentucky that, although four hundred persons have been murdered in Kentucky within a year, not one person has been punished. General Thomas himself rays that he cannot get a military hold on the murderers of Major Bridgewater, who, after shooting down their victim, i lerding him with eighteen buils-ts surrendered to the Sheriff, but were afterwards acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. I do not consider that a pation that permits such a state of things to exist has got what is in the proper sense of the word, a Government. Washington is at present in the nands of factions, between the chiefs of which is raying a struggle as to who shall clutch the relus of power. Bit there is no Government—no protocition for life or propertyfin one half of the i nion, and the protection that exists for life and property in the other naif is not due to the Federal Government.

MR. PHILLIPS DOES NOT DESPOND.

MR. PHILLIPS DOES NOT DESPOND.

But no man desponds. If we had not had a Buil Run defeat, and the incapacity and imbecility of a McClellan, we would never have had emancipation. Our past defeats have been but the seeds of unex pected triumphs. If Johnson had met Congress in an amiable and compromising manner, two years ago, the ten unreconstructed States would be to-day voting against the just results of the war. Thus, to-day Johnson's treason is the education of the people, only that we unfortunately pay a great deal more than we ought for it. Had Lincoln only known where at one time he stood, he might have saved two years of war. If the majornies in the Senate and House had known as much as Stevens, Sumner and Wade, two years ago, they could have prevented two years of anarchy in the South—have saved that land from the crime of blood—and yet have secured to us then all we can get after the fight. I will not so discredit the American people as to say that they needed the treason of Johnson to discover the proper measures of reconstruction. It is not the common sense of the reconstruction. The ambition of a few has done this. It is the selfish policy of a half-dozen interested self-seeking Republicans. I don't think the people need light: nor do their leaders, beyond a few who are szeking their own ment, and country. MR. PHILLIPS DOES NOT DESPOND.

THE ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND RESTUREY. Upon this subject Mr. Phillips briefly remarked:— The result of the late elections in the States of Call-fornia and Kentucky is fraught with peril to the Re-publican party. For how can the Republicans of the North insist upon the Southern people doing that which they refuse to do themselves?

MR. PHILLIPS' VIEWS ON SUPPOSED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES-SHEBIDAN. Candidates—sheridan.

I do not think, without wishing to detgact from the merits of Sheridan, that he carried his rule in Louistana to any extreme extent. Many of the police of New Orleans, who attacked and murdered the conventionists and other unoffending men in that city, were retalaced on the police force, and are there to this day. This showed great moderation, and indeed culpable forbearance on the part of Sheridan; so I centend that Johnson's resistance to reconstruction south is not resistance to extreme radicalism there; it is merely the pretense. His resistance is meant not primarily as against the Southern disfranchised classes, but directed with a view of breaking up the Republican party there. General Sheridan is hardly the man at present

GENERAL THOMAS. I think General Thomas would make a very available n liliary candidate. He is able and honest, and above the seductions of party influences.

SECRETARY CHASE. I suggested the name of Mr. Chase, when Mr. Philips at once responded:—Mr. Chase has not an element of popularity. I think he would be an honest President, but he has not a single element that would tend to make him one. So much for Chase. GENERAL SHERMAN.

With regard to General Sherman I consider him the best soldier of the war, and the worst statesman. So much for Sherman. MR. PHILLIPS' CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Phillips-Would you like to know the man of ny choice?

Correspondent—Very much, sir,
Mr. Phillips—If I had the naming of tae man,
Find. Stevens would be the next President of the
Julied States. I believe he is now in good health,
out if not, give me but six months of him in the
White House, and I would give more for those six
months of his than for most other people's four Other points of great interest at the present time, which Mr. Phillips gave his views upon in the same clear, toreible manner as on the foregoing, will be the spect of another communication.

Destruction of Dr. Dio Lewis' School at Lexington, Mass.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 9. The Lexington House, in Lexington, owned and occupied by Dr. Dio Lewis, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The fire originated in the upper part of the building, and in an hour and a half the whole structure was consumed. Some of the furniture in the lower rooms was saved, but the loss is nearly total on house, school apparatus and furniture. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000, on which there is an insurance for about two-thirds of the amount. The house has been occupied during the vacation for the accommodation of summer boarders, and there were twenty or thirty stopping there. It was originally erected for a hotel, and was occupied as such until three or four years ago, when Dr. Lewis pur-chased it for a school.

FALL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Eight Persons in a Wagon Backed Over an Embankment Forty-Five Feet Deep, Near Cincinnati-Two Killed, One Mertally Wounded, and the Rest Seriously Injured.

Circumsati, Sept. 9.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, an express wagon, containing eight Germans, was backed down a forty-five feet embankment, at the bridge near the city, making horrible wreck of the whole cargo. Lens Whigand, agiri, aged thirteen, and Frederick Cehsle, aged forty, were killed. Adam Gintermann, aged thirty-five, was mortally wounded, and all the rest were badly hurt.

-A Milwaukee paper speaks of the "two great rival cities of the West-Milwaukee and Chicago."

SPICE MILL BURNED IN DELAWARE.

Fatal Accident at Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE CITY FINANCES.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. London, Sept. 10—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16ths; U.S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 77; Eric R. R., 444; Great Western, 211.
Liverpool, Sept. 10—Noon.—Cotton dulf and unchanged. Sales are estimated at 8009 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions are quiet. Pork is quoted at 71s.

The Hibernia Arrived Out. LONDONDERBY, Sept. 10.—The steamer Hibernia, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here to-

Market Report to Two o'clock. London, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—United States 5-20s advanced to 73‡; Consols, and the other American securities, are unchanged.

Liverrool, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—Cottion is dull, owing to unfavorable trade reports from Manchester, where prices are drooping.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat has advanced to 13s. 6d. for California. Corn has advanced to 36s. 9d.

Beef has advanced to 152s. 6d. Cheese has advanced to 51s. Tallow has declined to 44s. 3d. Ship News,

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—The barque Ocean Eagle, Captain Luce, from Bordeaux for New York, has put in here leaky, having experienced The steamer City of Autwerp, from New York on the 31st ult., arrived at noon to-day.

LARGE FIRE IN DELAWARE.

Destruction of Spice Mills.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10 .- Mesers. C. J. Fell & Bros.' spice mills, near Brandywine Springs, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The firm do a large business, and had on hand a heavy stock of spices, chocolates, etc., together with fine machinery for manufacturing the same, all of which has fallen a prey to the devouring ele-

The mills were partially insured in the following companies:-Insurance Company of North America, \$5000 on stock; Farmers' Mutual, of Delaware, \$2000 on stock; and New Castle County Mutual, \$1000 on stock; Union Mutual, and Phonix Mutual, of Philadelphia, \$2000 each on machinery; Farmers' Mutual, \$1000 on machinery, and on building \$4000 divided between the Farmers' Mutual and New Castle

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Finances - Democratic Mass Meeting - The Border State Convention, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPS.] BALTIMORE, Sept. 10 .- The Baltimore City Council has passed an ordinance to sell or hopothecate seven thousand five hundred shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock. This is done to relieve the city from present financial difficulties, the treasury having been depleted by extravagance.

The Democrats hold a grand mass meeting to-night at Monument Square, to urge the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Republicans last night elected delegates, half white and half black, from several Wards, to represent the city in the Border State Confen-

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

tion, which meets here on the 12th inst.

Fatal Accident-The Red Men-Dwelling Destroyed. CINCINNATI, Sept. 10 .- A wagon containing

eight persons was upset on the Mill Creek bridge yesterday, and fell a distance of forty feet. Two persons were killed and the others injured.

The anniversary of the United Order of Red Men was celebrated here yesterday by a grand procession and other ceremonies. Delegates were present from a number of cities.

The dwelling-house of Caldwell Neave, at Clifton, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, \$15,000-insurance, \$10,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, There was very little disposition to operate in

stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 1084, a slight decline; 991 was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 107 @1074 for June and August 7:30s; 1144 for '62 5-20s; 1092 for '64 5-20s; 1114 for '65-5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do at 984.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 514, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53g, no change; Catawissa preferred at 284, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Eric at 281, a slight decline. 26 was bid for Little at 28 a sight Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56 for Lehigh Val-ley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 624 was bid for Tenth and Elevenih; 285 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13) for Hestonville; 365 for Green and Coates; and 264 for Girard

College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 156, no change; Girard at 504, an advance of \$1 1674 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North was bid for Seventh National: 240 for North America; 572 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 315 for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington: 56 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 445 for Consolidation; and 645 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change; 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 265 for preferred do; and 165 for Susquehanua.

26) for preferred do.; and 154 for Susquehanua Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M. 143½; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143‡.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:--The New York Tribune this morning says:

"Money continues easy at 40% per cent, on call. In
commercial puper no change. The bank statement is
not considered satisfactory. The deposits are up
largely, but they are the proceeds of compound notes
sent from the interior for collection, and will be
drawn for rapidly. The drain of currency from the
interior continues, and country banks are large borrowers upon the best receivables. There is a general
disposition to shun long engagements, and interest is
not so much thought of as control of capital."

—A letter from Kingston, speaking of the
recent bank troubles, says:

"The principal sufferer will be the prople there."

—A letter from Kingston, speaking of the recent bank troubles, says:—

'The principal sufferers will be the prople thereabout who left bonds and money with Mr. Hasbrouck for safe keeping. They took their funds to the bank, and supposed they were leaving them with the bank, when they left them with the President; but their receipts seem to show differently. This is a copy of one of the receipts, written on a letter head of the bank.—

'First National Bank of Kingston,—J. H. Hasbrouck, President; alfred Osterbout, Cashier. This is to certify that I have received from —, for safe keeping, — thousand dollars in United States 5-20 bonds.

'One gentleman, a lawyer, left \$7000 with Mr. Hasbrouck for the purchase of bonds. From time to time Mr. Hasbrouck would tell him that secori les would soon be lower, and that he had better hold on, as he would pay him six per cent from date of receipt. Of course, the lawyer will lose his money, \$2000 of which he held in trust for another person. The \$200 was all the money he was worth in the world. One of the clerks of the bank is defrauded out of \$2000, it is said that Mr. Hasbrouck owed his own bank \$25,000, and the Fourth National Bank of New York \$40,000. A gentleman in the lower part of the county loses \$70,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about \$60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his asse

-The Chicago Republican of Friday says: -"Business is steadily improving in monetary and mercantile circles. Deposits are increasing, and with a less active demand for money, the discount market is comparatively easy at 10 B cent. for strictly good business paper. The market for Eastern exchange continues steady at 1 B cent. discount, buying, and at par selling over the counter. Between banks \$150 B \$1000 discount is the current rate."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

**Moon Parin 68. **Ma.... 88 |

- Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111[@1111]; old 5-20s, 114[@114]; 5-20s, 1864, 1094[@110]; do., 1865, 111[@1114]; do., July, 108@108]; do., 1867, 108@108]; 10-40s, 993[@100]; 7-30s, Aug., 107@107]; do., June, 107@107]; do., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 1114[@111]; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144[@114]; do., 1864, 1094[@109]; do., 1865, 1112[11]; do. new, 1084[@108]; 5s, 10-40s, 993[@99]; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107][@107]; 2d series, 107][@107]; 3d series, 107][@107]; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117]; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115]; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 1434[@143].

- Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South

1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 143½@143½.

—Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@111½; do., 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 111@111½; do., 1865, new, 108½@108½; do., 1867, new, 108½@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99½@394½; do. 7-30s, Ang., 107@107½; do., June, 107@107½; do., July, 107@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., Angust, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 118½@119½; do., December, 1864, 117½@118½; do., May, 1865, 116½@117½; do., Ang. 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 116½@115½; do., Cotober, 1865, 114½@115½; Gold, 143½@1144. Silver, 137@138½.

-While the French watering places are complaining of a sense of emptiness, the Austrian baths are said to be full to repletion. Up to the first week of this month the number of guests at Carlsbad, Toplitz, Franzenstadt, and Marienbad exceeded 21,000, no less than 10,000 being at Carisbad.

-Edward Carroll made a throw of three hundred and fourteen feet on the Canacadea base-ball grounds in Canisteo, Genesee county, a few days ago. The prize throw at Detroit was two hundred and ninety and one-half feet, at Auburn two hundred and ninety-four feet, and at Philadelphia three hundred and eleven

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 10. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-7A. M. 70 II A. M. 74 P. M. 74

Brig J. Bickmore, Graffan, Portland, Hammett & Nelli. Schr A. D. Scull, Somers, Savannah, D. S. Stetson d Co. Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, Boston, Wannemacher

ABRIVED THIS MORNING. Fr. brig Jacques, Vincent, 2 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Cygnus, —, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Basiey & Co.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Weilington.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, LEWES, Del., Sept. 8-7 P. M.-The barque Ocean, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, Went to sea last evening.

frem Philadelphia for Antwerp, when the evening.

Ship Electric, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, in tow of tog America, came to the barbor this afternoon, and remains in company with barque Czarina, for Montevideo; brig Geo. Burnham, for Portiand; A. B. Curtis, for Bath, all from Philadelphia; and pilotheats Mary E. Fish and John W. Etwell, from New York, together with a large fleet of schra, bound out. A barque and a brig, bound up. Wind E., and stormy, JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA

Ship Wyoming, Teal, hence for Savannah, was aignalized 8th inst., 2 P. M., off Hatteras.

Brig Heraid, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 20th ult., Ial., 86 10, 10n. 78.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 6th ims.

Brig Manzanilia, McGood, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calsis 4th inst.

Echt Pearl, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 6th instant. stant, Schr W. B. Wheaton, Little: W. Bement, Penny: L. Saunders, Carroll; and W. Capes, Baker, hence, at Saunders, Carron; and W. Capes, Amer. Saton 8th Inst. Schr A. Godfrey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole Rh inst.

Schr F. Edwards. Godfrey, hence, at Salem 5th inst.
Schr Ids May, Drisko, from Calals for Philadelphia,
at Holmer' Hele 5th inst.
Schr A. Vanclesf, Heath, for Philadelphia, salled.
from East Greenwich 5th inst.
Schr W. Capel, hence for Georgetown, at Holmes'
Hole 5th inst. Hole 6th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Providence 8th inst. Sth inst.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, hence for Milton, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr Minerya, Steelman, hence, at New London 7th

Schr M. and E. Henderson, from Boston for Phila-delphia, at Holmes' Hole eth lost.
Schr Belle, Seaman, hence, at Norwich 7th Inst.
Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, hence for Portamouth,
at Holmes' Hole eth inst.
Schra Python, T. H. Seymour, and Southerner, hence
at Newport 8th Inst.
Schra Brandywine, John Shay, Ontario, S. Carter,
and Britain, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole eth
Instant.

instant.

Schra John Lancaster, hence for East Cambridge, at Holmes' Hole 6th Inst. DOMESTIC PORTS.

Bew York, Sept. 9.—Arrived, steamship Malta, McMickan, from Liverpool.
Steamship Rhing Ster, Seabury, from Aspinwall.
Steamship Raing Ster, Seabury, from Aspinwall.
Ship Marcia, Greenlest, from dan Francisco,
Ship Marcia, Greenlest, from Carolif,
Ship Marcia, Greenlest, from Carolif,
Barque Glencone, Baldwin, from Yokobama,
Barque Raleigh, Hanson, from Hamborg,
Barque Raleigh, Hanson, from Bremen,
Brig R. B., Gove, Harkpees, from Bremen,